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KUROKI, JAPAN'S WAR CHIEF, DEAD

Was Killed October 4th at Liao Yang by Splinter of a Shell.

COMMAND OF ARMY GIVEN TO NODZU

Body of Slain General Has Been Sent Home—Japanese Attack Village of Wuchang But Are Repulsed—No News From Port Arthur.

(By Associated Press.)
MOSCOW, Nov. 12.—Nikolovich Danchenko, the well known Russian war correspondent of the Associated Press, telegraphing from Mukden, under to-day's date, says the reports of the death of General Kuroki are confirmed. According to his version, the splinter of a shell struck General Kuroki, tearing out a portion of his breast. He died October 4th, at Liao Yang, and his body was sent to Japan. A rumor persistently circulated that a kinsman of the Mikado, Shioanana, literally "Little Third Prince," has been appointed to succeed General Kuroki, but the actual command of the army has been entrusted to General Nodzu.

"For the last five weeks," says Danchenko, "we have practically not advanced at any point on the whole southwest front, even at few points further than we stood on October 5th. On the contrary we at several places have been obliged to retreat several versts but the present line of defense must be considered permanent in view of the strong fortifications constructed. The Japanese position at several points are only 100 paces distant from ours and must be considered to be definitely occupied by the enemy."

"The latter's fortifications are acknowledged by all competent persons to be skillfully constructed. Their trenches in many places are so cleverly concealed as not to be noticeable a short distance away, the earth removed being carefully thrown in front of the trenches. The general position causes a great tension on both sides."

Alarming news has been received from Port Arthur, but the absence of reports during the last few days makes it evident that the movement of one of the Russian armies will be dependent on the course of events there.

"On November 11th," says our right flank attempted to pierce the line of the Japanese fortifications but were met with a stubborn resistance and finding the enemy strongly reinforced, retired."

Japanese Repulsed.
(By Associated Press.)
ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 12.—General Sakharov telegraphing under to-day's date that the Japanese last night attacked the village of Wuchang, about one and a half miles south of Chuyuanlinzha. The Japanese assaulted the village on three sides, but were repulsed. Four Russians were wounded.

Situation Unchanged.
(By Associated Press.)
MUKDEN, Nov. 12.—(afternoon).—The situation is unchanged to-day. Artillery fighting continues, the firing at times growing heavy, particularly in the morning. The Japanese shelled the Russian positions intermittently, yesterday. The Russians did not reply.

This afternoon a severe artillery engagement took place on the Russian right.

The weather has become almost like summer. One large village to the south is occupied half by Russians and half by Japanese. Both sides sit in their huts and shout, "Get out of here; this is our village," yell the Japanese.

"Get out yourselves," answer the Russians. They follow volleys of abuse.

No News From Port Arthur.
(By Associated Press.)
CHE FOO, Nov. 12.—No further news was received here to-day from Port Arthur.

Battleships Coaling.
(By Associated Press.)
DAKAR, SENEGAL, WEST AFRICA, Nov. 12.—Four battleships, two cruisers and seven transports of the second Russian Pacific squadron have arrived in the roads and are coaling.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN ARTILLERY FIRE

(By Associated Press.)
WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—The reports received by the chief of artillery upon the conclusion of the annual target practice, show that there has been a vast improvement in the accuracy of the fire of the artillerymen stationed at the various seacoast fortifications. This not only applies to the big guns, but also to the mortars, it being reported that the records made in mortar firing were remarkable.

DIED SUDDENLY SEATED AT DESK

(By Associated Press.)
BALTIMORE, Nov. 12.—While seated at his desk in the banking house of Alexander Brown and Sons to-day, W. Graham Bowdoin, a member of the firm, was suddenly attacked with what is believed to have been apoplexy, and died without regaining consciousness. His health had always been excellent and he had not complained of feeling ill. The physicians who were called in say that a clot on the brain was the cause of the attack.

SEABOARD WAREHOUSE DAMAGED BY FIRE

(By Associated Press.)
SAVANNAH, GA., November 12.—Fire in the receiving warehouse of the Seaboard Air Line Railroad tonight did about \$30,000 damage. The warehouse is situated on the river front. The entire fire department of the city was called out, and in addition, two fire assisted in fighting the flames. Two firemen were hurt, neither seriously, however. The stores burned consisted chiefly of grain and general merchandise.

MOVE FOR PEACE DISMAL FAILURE

War In Far East To Be Fought Out to the Bitter End.

RUSSIA POLITE, BUT POSITIVE

Any Proposition Looking to Mediation Will be Resolutely Declined—Delcasse Discourages the Hope of Action by France.

(By Associated Press.)
PARIS, Nov. 12.—The reports of contemplated mediation in the war in the Far East have again made it plain that France does not consider the time opportune to exert influence singly or jointly to induce Russia to make or accept terms. At the same moment that the rumors were circulating in various capitals that France intended to intervene, M. Delcasse was pointing out to diplomatic callers that efforts at mediation would be futile. The following is the language used when one of the ambassadors sounded the minister of France's intention. The ambassador said:

"It is profoundly regrettable that the parties did not heed your advice toward averting the present slaughter."

"Yes," answered M. Delcasse, "but all my efforts were in vain."

The ambassador then asked:

"Can nothing be done to terminate the war?"

M. Delcasse replied with an expression of deep regret:

"No. I am sorry to say that it appears that nothing can be done at this time."

Although brief, this is accepted as showing that Russia's best friends have not entertained any present prospect of mediation.

Count Tornelli, the Italian ambassador, has been making inquiries among his colleagues concerning the prospects of terminating the war, but these have indicated no definite steps in any quarter.

The Russian embassy and Japanese legation have also given out statements discouraging mediation. The former said the attitude of the Russian government regarding all propositions for mediation remained unchanged. If any proposition is made it will be courteously but resolutely declined. The Japanese minister said that any peace overtures must come from the other side.

BEARS MESSAGE FROM POPE TO PRESIDENT

(By Associated Press.)
NEW YORK, November 12.—Manager Chapelle, Archbishop of New Orleans, Cuba and Porto Rico, arrived here to-day on the steamer La Lorraine, from Havre after a stay of several weeks in Rome. He said he had a most enjoyable trip abroad. On October 28th he had an audience with the Pope and was most kindly received. He will go to Washington at once, and then to New Orleans, Cuba and Porto Rico. The Archbishop said he was the bearer of a message to President Roosevelt from Pope Pius.

DIPHTHERIA RAGING; ALL SCHOOLS CLOSED
(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
LAUREL, DEL., Nov. 12.—Another death occurred here to-day from diphtheria, six-year-old Delva Dykes, being the victim. The physicians and the State chemist pronounced the disease, which seems to be spreading, as of the most virulent type. Schools have been closed and every precaution has been taken to prevent an epidemic.

Wants More Sailors.
(By Associated Press.)
WASHINGTON, D. C., November 12.—Secretary Morton will, at his coming session, ask Congress to pass an act increasing the commissioned and enlisted force of the navy.

This action is in view of recent estimates that when all the ships now building for the navy are commissioned, it will take about 5,000 officers and 25,000 enlisted men to man them, which is more than twice as many men as the present law provides for.

Case Continued.
(By Associated Press.)
SAN FRANCISCO, November 12.—The case of Mrs. Cordelia Botkin, accused of the murder of Mrs. H. H. Dean, Dean of Dover, Del., continued until November 20th in the Superior Court to-day.

SEVERAL LOSE LIVES IN WASHINGTON FIRE

Men and Women Leap From Windows and Receive Injuries.

(By Associated Press.)
WASHINGTON, November 12.—Shortly before 2 o'clock this morning fire broke out in a row of houses at the corner of Twelfth and G Streets, near the Post-office Department. One man was burned to death, another jumped from a second story window and broke both legs, while two women, who jumped, each broke a leg. The fire spread with great rapidity, engulfing with their lives. The property loss was small.

It is thought several dead bodies are in the ruins, all the inmates not having been accounted for.

Royal Party Leaves

(By Associated Press.)
LISBON, PORTUGAL, November 12.—King Charles and Queen Amelia, accompanied by their suite and Senator Villaca, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, left Lisbon for England by way of Paris to-day. The royal family, members of the Cabinet and many other notable persons bid their majesties farewell at the railroad station where enthusiastic crowds also gathered. The royal party is expected to reach Cherbourg November 15th.



GENERAL KUROKI, WHO WAS KILLED AT LIAO YANG

BURGLARS FAIL TO OPEN SAFE

Daring, But Unsuccessful Attempt at Bank Robbery.

THE VAULT BLOWN OPEN

Safe Wrecked and Private Boxes Rifled, But the Main Money Safe Held Good.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
MANASSAS, VA., November 12.—A bold but unsuccessful attempt was made to rob the National Bank of Manassas between 3 and 5 o'clock this morning. The steel safe containing in the neighborhood of \$15,000, was dynamited, and though the attempt was definitely ascertained that the safe had not been opened.

The charge did not blow the safe door open, but left the combination in such shape that it was difficult to open. When the safe was finally gotten open, however, everything on the inside was found to be intact. The burglars effected an entrance to the bank by boring through the front door. When on the inside all of the electric wires were cut, and then began the work of getting into the vault. A bolt located near the combination was driven in and dynamite or glycerine inserted. In this manner the vault was gotten into. From the box about \$300 worth of stamps were stolen.

Why the robbers did not complete their attempt to open the safe containing the money is not known, but it is supposed that they were driven off by the approach of day.

Mrs. Augusta Hynson and her young son, Reed, live near the bank, and heard the explosions, and knew that the bank was being robbed, but there was no one in the bank to protect them, and therefore Mrs. Hynson was afraid to give an alarm.

"Val" Prinsep Dead.
(By Associated Press.)
LONDON, November 12.—Valentine Cameron Prinsep, better known as "Val" Prinsep, professor of painting to the Royal Academy, died yesterday from the effects of an operation. He was born in 1835.

ANGLO-FRENCH PACT HAS BEEN RATIFIED

Delcasse Scores Notable Triumph in French Chamber of Deputies.

(By Associated Press.)
PARIS, November 12.—Foreign Minister Delcasse secured a notable triumph to-night when the Chamber of Deputies, by an overwhelming majority, ratified the Anglo-French colonial treaty and at the same time gave parliamentary approval of his policy of a rapprochement between France and Great Britain. The vote closed a ten days' debate. Suffrage (Republican) urged M. Delcasse to renounce the treaty. The French fishermen the same rights for the free purchase of bait as enjoyed by American. M. Delcasse resisted the request for a renewal of the negotiations and a resolution of M. Archon (Nationalist), condemning the treaty, was defeated by 35 to 60 votes. The resolution approving M. Delcasse's declarations was adopted by 430 yeas to 91 nays. The treaty was then ratified by 443 to 105 votes. The new treaty with Spain was also ratified.

Two effects of the Anglo-French treaty is to terminate French sovereignty over the Newfoundland shore, but through-out the debate the principal significance of the treaty was attached to its giving practical effect to the Anglo-French rapprochement.

NOW FOR WOMAN IN WHITE HOUSE

Lady Francis Cook, Backed by Millions, Arrives in America to Begin Crusade.

ESTABLISH FEMALE SUFFRAGE OUT ONLY TWO MINUTES

Will Rent Halls and Establish Clubs in Every Town in the United States.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
NEW YORK, November 12.—Lady Francis Cook, formerly Tennie Claffin, who is here from England, said to-day she would at once begin a formidable movement to establish female suffrage in America.

"Plenty of money will be used," said she. "I have millions of dollars back of me in this crusade. There will be a new political party with a great national issue in the field before another President is elected. I am here to help to form that party."

"I shall start political clubs in every large city, town and hamlet of this broad country. Halls will be rented and rooms will be equipped with all the requisites for campaign headquarters. I have already selected good speakers and practical workers for every State in the Union."

"This is not a woman's campaign alone. We want all the strong, able, clear headed men who are willing to help, and we want in our turn to help elect those men. A strong presidential ticket combining the names of men and women both will be decided upon as soon as possible; and these names will float on great steamers outside all the headquarters of the clubs."

"Some able woman's name will be up for President or Vice-President, and this ticket shall stand for a great vital issue in a dignified, legitimate way."

"Abraham Lincoln emancipated the slaves, and I now remain for Theodore Roosevelt to make his name stand side by side with that great President glorious and immortal by giving women their political emancipation. Mr. Roosevelt has said that the greatest woman was she who was mother of the largest number of children. The man who said that will give to the woman the chance to make the best possible living for such a family. Do it, Teddy; don't lose the chance because if you don't give it to us, we shall take it, and then your opportunity—the opportunity of a thousand years—is gone forever. As the emancipator of more than one-half of the millions of this great country, your name, next to Abraham Lincoln's, shall stand the greatest in all our history."

"I shall soon begin to issue propaganda, and I shall call a meeting in which speakers will bring the matter clearly before the public. I prophesy to-day that in less than four years, we women will have the ballot."

Will Celebrate DEFEAT OF PEABODY
(By Associated Press.)
DENVER, COLO., November 12.—Leaders of organized labor are planning for a special day of thanksgiving to celebrate the defeat of Governor James H. Peabody. It is proposed to hold services in a large hall and a number of churches.

107 WANT HELP TO-DAY.

The 107 advertisements for help published in to-day's Times-Dispatch on page 8 are as follows:

29 Agents. 23 Salesmen.
7 Trades. 8 Domestic.
2 Offices. 10 Professional.
18 Miscellaneous.

This not only interests those out of work, but those desiring to improve their positions as well.

BACON PROMPTLY FREED BY JURY

His Peers Find Young Manchester Man Not Guilty of Bribery.

PROMINENT MEN TESTIFY TO MR. BACON'S PAST GOOD CHARACTER.

Nathaniel B. Bacon, of Manchester, was acquitted in the Hastings Court late yesterday evening of the charge of offering a bribe to Councilman John T. West, of Madison Ward, to change his vote from asphalt to bitulphite paving in the Street Committee last spring, the jury having been out only two minutes.

Messrs. H. M. Smith and D. H. Wells represented Mr. Bacon, and the interests of the Commonwealth were looked after by Judge D. C. Richardson.

The chief witnesses for the respective sides were the two principals in the case, and there came an effort on the part of each to establish his good character, this opening the way for counter-efforts to prove bad character.

Mr. West was the first witness. He swore that Bacon approached him on two different occasions and offered him money to change his vote.

Bacon a Good Witness.

Mr. West was severely cross-examined by Mr. Smith, and he admitted that he had tried twice during the paving fight to get President Peters to promise him his old place on the Street Committee.

Mr. Bacon made a good witness for himself. He said he had gotten into the bitulphite fight by doing some work for Mr. Phil Shield in Manchester, when the matter was up over there. Mr. Shield being the agent of the company. Mr. Shield had said if the fight was won in Richmond he would divide profits with Bacon, and witness approached West, who promised to help him in any way he could, as they had always been good friends.

Witness said later that West told him he had voted to make a tie, so as to give Bacon a chance to make some money. He denied West's story in toto, and earnestly asserted his innocence of the charge.

Saunders Takes It.
He said that pending the fight Mr. Shield had become disconnected with the bitulphite company, and Clyde Saunders was understood to have been the agent. Mr. Phil Shield corroborated substantially the testimony of Bacon. He said

(Continued on Second Page.)

MURDERERS PRAYED AND DOOR FLEW OPEN

Escaped Prisoners Leave This Explanation for Authorities. Reported Suicide.

(By Associated Press.)
DOYHAN, ALA., Nov. 12.—Jesse Barfield and Thad. Pennington, white men, sentenced yesterday to life imprisonment for alleged murder in the first degree, broke jail last night. Complete and baffling mystery envelops their escape. Sheriff Walker says they were locked in a steel cage. The jail was a new one. The cell door was found standing open this morning and the lock in good working order.

A report reached here later in the day that Barfield had committed suicide at the home of a cousin in Headland by pulling the trigger of a shotgun with his toe. The sheriff has gone to the scene of the reported suicide. Pennington left a note saying that the killing for which he was convicted was in self-defense. He says in the note that the sheriff was not to blame for the escape, but that he was on his knees praying when the door flew open, as was the biblical case of Paul and Silas. Judge Penrose has taken the matter under consideration, but has taken no action.

OUTLAW LEAVES TRAIL OF BLOOD

Jackson WILL be Shot on Sight if He Offers Any Resistance.

MORE TROUBLE HOURLY EXPECTED

Murderer Attended Funeral of Brother While Friends Beat Back Posse—Another Man Shot and One Brutally Beaten—A Big Reward Offered.

(By Associated Press.)
HUNTINGTON, W. VA., November 12.—Chief of Police Nash, of Thurmond, enlisted fifteen special policemen here to-night and has started out in pursuit of Edward Jackson, who shot and killed Sheriff Daniels, at Montgomery, on Wednesday. Jackson is headed this way, accompanied by a number of his friends, and orders were given the specials to shoot to kill if resistance was offered. Chief Nash will continue his march all night toward Montgomery and expects to capture Jackson to-morrow.

Twenty warrants have been issued for the arrest of friends of the Jacksons who beat off the posse which attempted to arrest Jackson when he came into the city to-day to attend the funeral of his brother. It is feared serious trouble will follow the attempt to serve the warrants.

The excitement which prevailed when Jackson appeared in Montgomery had scarcely subsided when it was reported that Morris Adkins was shot and Tom O'Neil brutally beaten and robbed by Same Core, who is believed to be a member of the Jackson crowd. The affair took place on Laurel Creek, and Core was not apprehended until he fought in pistol duel with Deputy Sheriff A. C. Hill, who attempted to arrest him. A mob of miners formed to lynch Core, but he was spirited away before the mob could take him.

Jackson in Town.
(By Associated Press.)
MONTGOMERY, W. VA., November 12.—Ed. Jackson, who shot down Sheriff R. Daniels at Montgomery Wednesday, appeared at Montgomery to-day to attend the funeral of his brother, who was killed by Policeman Elliott. Jackson was guarded by a crowd of his friends, who were heavily armed. When it became known that Jackson was in the city, another posse was organized and attempted to secure Jackson. The effort they were foiled, for when the posse charged on Jackson and his friends, the latter drew guns and beat back the posse, who retreated. There was much excitement at Montgomery when it became known that Jackson was in the city and for a time it was imminent.

Big Reward Offered.
(By Associated Press.)
CHARLESTON, W. VA., November 12.—Governor White to-day offered a reward of \$500, for the capture of Jackson, dead or alive, and \$100 for the capture of George Jackson, his brother. The other two of the Jackson brothers are in jail here, along with Policeman Elliott, who killed Constable Jackson and started the feud. Chief of Police Hunley has also been put in jail here. It is charged that he was holding Daniel when Jackson shot him. Hunley had remained in Charleston after bringing Elliott here, being advised by friends to remain here on account of the feeling against him in Montgomery. He was arrested on a warrant.

WHEELER BORROWS DRESS SUIT TO GO TO BANQUET

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
ST. LOUIS, MO., Nov. 12.—General Joe Wheeler to-night attended a banquet of the Order of Lady Managers of the Exposition, wearing a dress suit loaned to him at the last moment by a young army lieutenant. Not having brought his evening attire to St. Louis, General Wheeler was disinclined to accept the ladies' invitation, but they persisted, so he attempted to purchase or hire a suit in town, but every suit he located except the lieutenant's was several sizes too large.

ELECTRIC ENGINE MAKES GREAT SPEED

Ran Seventy-five Miles an Hour and Outdistanced Steam Competitor.

(By Associated Press.)
SCHENECTADY, N. Y., November 12.—The official tests of the big electric locomotive built for the New York Central Railroad by the General Electric Company took place to-day by the stretch of four miles of specially prepared track between this city and Hoffman's. Seventy-five miles an hour was the maximum speed attained. An exciting feature of the tests was the race with the fast No. 8, one of the Central's flyers. When No. 8 was sighted about half a mile away the current was turned on and by the time the steam and electric rivals were on even terms the electric train was running at a speed of fifty miles an hour. It easily drew away from the steam train, and for nearly two miles held the lead.

New State Auditor.
NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 14.—Governor Blanchard to-day announced the appointment of Mayor Paul Capdeville, of New Orleans, to be State Auditor, in place of Martin Behrman, elected Mayor of New Orleans last Tuesday.

WATER TRADE OF RICHMOND

Growth of Commerce Has Accompanied Work of Improving Channel

LARGE SUM TO BE EXPENDED

Report of Chief of Engineers Calls Attention to Advantages Growing Out of Proposed Changes—The History of the Work.

(From Our Regular Correspondent.)
WASHINGTON, D. C., November 12.—The annual report of the chief of engineers of the army, Brigadier-General A. McKensie, advanced sheets of which have been obtained, contains much interesting matter regarding the status of the plans for the improvement of the James at and below Richmond. The report also presents figures to show the growth of the water trade of Richmond since the inauguration of the work of improving the channel presented as an argument for the prosecution of the work.

Begun in 1870.
The improvement of the James was not undertaken until 1870. At that time between the mouth of the Appomattox and Richmond, a distance then of thirty-five miles instead of thirty-six as at present, the Dupont Gap canal, not being navigable, the ruling depth at mean low tide was seven feet, that depth obtaining on Rocketts reef at Richmond, and on Richmond bar, two miles below. The report says the channel was close and indirect at some points, and was obstructed by the front of the rammed logs and one-half mile below the city, by a shoal on which only eight feet could be carried. The channel was also obstructed by wrecks at Graveyard Reach and Chaffin's Bar, respectively, ten and eight miles below the city.

The channel at Drewry's Bluff and Warlick bar, situated about seven and four and one-half miles below the city, was almost impassable on account of obstructions placed during the war, consisting of great piles of logs, and of a military bridge, lines of stone cribs and sunken vessels. The ruling depth between the mouth of the James and the Appomattox, a distance of 69.4 miles, was fifteen feet on Harrison's bar, about twenty miles below Richmond, and on Goose Hill flats, seventy-one miles below.

Original Project.
The original project was to give eighteen feet depth at full tide to Richmond, with a channel width of 180 feet from Harrison's bar to the city docks, the excavation in rock to be to a depth of 18 feet. The average rise of the river is 2.5 feet. Work under this project had been well advanced when Congress, in act of July 1, 1884, adopted another to afford a depth of twenty-two feet at mean low tide from Richmond, the head of navigation, to the mouth, the width to be given in each point of the channel to be 400 feet from the mouth to City Point, 300 feet thence to Drewry's Bluff, and 200 feet thence to Richmond. The consequent estimated cost of the improvement was \$4,500,000. A large part of the excavation had been done, but the cost of the work was so great that the project was abandoned. Operations consist in dredging, rock excavation, and regulation of the waterway by means of dikes and jetties. The mean rise of tide at Richmond is three feet.

The work has been done first in the shallowest places, and then in the deeper, with a view to benefit of commerce. The appropriation of \$300,000, made by the act of June 13, 1902, was applied mainly to continuing the improvement from the lower city line down stream, to first in the shallowest places, and then in the deeper, with a view to benefit of commerce. The appropriation of \$300,000, made by the act of June 13, 1902, was applied mainly to continuing the improvement from the lower city line down stream, to first in the shallowest places, and then in the deeper, with a view to benefit of commerce. The appropriation of \$300,000, made by the act of June 13, 1902, was applied mainly to continuing the improvement from the lower city line down stream, to first in the shallowest places, and then in the deeper, with a view to benefit of commerce.

Commerce and Improvement.
The extension of the improvement from the lower city line to the harbor and provided for in the river and harbor act of June 13, 1902. It was provided that no part of the appropriation should be expended for turning basins or areas mentioned in survey submitted to the Fifth-sixth Congress. The cost of this extension is estimated at \$724,913.15.

The sum expended to June 30, 1904, was \$1,978,620.42. This result was channel depths of 17 1/2 to 18 feet, by the use of 100 feet, excavating about 685,900 tons; 18 1/2 feet, the maximum depth is 14 1/2 feet. The ruling depth in the harbor, approaching the wharves, is about 12 feet. Above the wharves the depth increases toward the head of the harbor to the Fifth or 7 feet at the ship lock. The sum of 18 1/2 feet for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904, is to be applied to work under the approved plan.

The value to commerce of the improvement of the river is shown in the following table of river tonnage for thirteen years:

1890, 743,122 tons; 1891, 739,305 tons; 1892, 819,153 tons; 1893, 816,269 tons; 1894, 861,909 tons; 1895, 898,635 tons; 1896, 951,103 tons; 1897, 971,592 tons; 1898, 973,778 tons; 1899, 971,592 tons; 1900, 903,411 tons; 1901, 852,651 tons; 1902, 849,310 tons; 1903, 868,150 tons.

The following figures are given regarding the amount of money available for the improvement of the river and harbor act of June 1, 1904, balance available \$242,665.56; July 1, 1904, amount covered by unexpended